

XLVII.—*Contributions to a Knowledge of the Entomology of the Transvaal.* By W. L. DISTANT.

SINCE I published the enumeration of the insects I collected when in the Transvaal some other collections have been received belonging to different orders. The novelties I propose to describe as I find opportunities to work out the collections.

COLEOPTERA.

LONGICORNIA.

Lamiidæ.

Mallonia granulata, sp. n.

Pale fuscous; elytra with two transverse, broken, macular, creamy-white fasciæ not reaching the median suture, the first about central and consisting of three irregularly-shaped and fused spots on each elytron, beneath which are one or two dots of the same colour; the second macular fascia is near the apex and consists of two small sinuated and well separated spots on each elytron surrounded by a few dots of the same hue; the colour round these pale spots is irregularly darker and there are some slender dark discal streaks between the two fasciæ. The pronotum has two subobsolete greyish streaks on the basal half of each lateral margin.

The antennal tufts are well developed and dark fuscous in hue; the head has a distinct central longitudinal and very slender striation, on each side of which is a dark brown line; the pronotum is coarsely granulate, but less strongly on the anterior area, the granules being most numerous between the lateral spines; the elytra are very coarsely but somewhat sparsely punctate; the frontal portion of the head from the base of the antennæ is very coarsely punctate and the body beneath more sparingly so.

Long. 21 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Pretoria.

This species is allied to *M. albosignata*, from which it differs by the distinct granulation of the pronotum and the almost obsolete lateral greyish fasciæ to the same, the different size and pattern of the subapical macular fascia to the elytra, &c.

LEPIDOPTERA.

HETEROCERA.

Eupterotidæ.

Sangatissa pretoriae, sp. n.

Head and thorax above pale ochraceous; the disk of the pronotum is rubbed in the specimen described, but there is evidence of a large black discal patch, which appears as a large hour-glass-shaped spot on bases of pronotum and abdomen; abdomen above ochraceous, with three longitudinal pale castaneous fasciæ; the segmental margins are very narrowly and obscurely dark fuscous; body beneath pale ochraceous; eyes and antennæ blackish.

Wings above pale ochraceous; anterior wings with a dark fuscous longitudinal fascia in cell; a central discal series of transverse fuscous fasciæ placed between the nervules, that below the lower median nervule very large and preceded by a basal spot; an outer discal transverse series of fuscous fasciate spots preceding a submarginal fuscous fascia and two fuscous spots at base beneath the submedian nervure. Posterior wings with a central transverse fuscous macular fascia, an outer discal series of subquadrate fuscous spots placed between the nervules, and a submarginal fuscous fascia. Fringe of both wings warm ochraceous. Wings beneath with all the fuscous markings much paler and subobsolete.

Exp. wings 108 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Pretoria.

In this species the two upper median nervules are emitted somewhat close together at the apex of the cells of both wings, and I have to thank Mr. Hampson for his examination and decision of the true generic position of this fine moth. Mr. Butler also kindly showed me an unnamed specimen from Natal in the collection of the British Museum.

XLVIII.—*Description of a new Bat of the Genus Artibeus from Trinidad.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

IN a small collection of bats recently presented to the Museum by Mr. J. H. Hart, the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Trinidad, there is a single specimen of an *Artibeus* closely allied to *A. bilobatus*, Peters, but clearly representing a new species of this interesting genus. I propose to name it in honour of its discoverer, to whom the